# دروس اللغة العربية

Lessons of the Arabic Language

لِغَيْرِ النَّاطِقِينَ بِهَا

For Non-Native Speakers

## الْجُزْءُ الثَّالِثُ

## Book 3


الدكتور ف. عبد الرحيم

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# Annotated Solutions

# General Exercises


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*Note:*
*Translations of the Qur'anic ayahs given in this lesson are based on the literal translation of the Arabic words to help promote an understanding of the Holy Qur'an in its original language. For the mainstream translation of the ayahs, please consult the Qur'an translations offered by Saheeh International and others.*


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# مِنْ أَبْنِيَةِ مَصَادِرِ الْفِعْلِ الثُّلَاثِيِّ الْمُجَرَّدِ *

From structures/patterns of the verbal nouns of the three-letter verb.

1- فَعْلٌ

(١) فَعْلٌ: ضَرَبَ يَضْرِبُ: ضَرْبٌ. فَهِمَ يَفْهَمُ: فَهْمٌ. قَالَ يَقُولُ: قَوْلٌ. غَزَا يَغْزُو: غَزْوٌ. نَهَى يَنْهَى: نَهْيٌ.

- To hit : Hitting
- To understand : Understanding
- To say : Saying
- To invade : Invasion,
- To prohibit/forbid : Prohibition

2- فَعَلٌ

(٢) فَعَلٌ: طَلَبَ يَطْلُبُ: طَلَبٌ. نَظَرَ يَنْظُرُ: نَظَرٌ. عَمِلَ يَعْمَلُ: عَمَلٌ. تَعِبَ يَتْعَبُ: تَعَبٌ. فَرِحَ يَفْرَحُ: فَرَحٌ.

- To seek : Seeking
- To look : Looking
- To work : Working
- To work hard : Exertion,
- To be happy : Being happy

3- فَعِلٌ

(٣) فَعِلٌ: كَذَبَ يَكْذِبُ: كَذِبٌ. لَعِبَ يَلْعَبُ: لَعِبٌ. حَلَفَ يَحْلِفُ: حَلِفٌ.

- To lie : Lying
- To play : Playing
- To take an oath : Taking oath

4- فِعْلٌ

(٤) فِعْلٌ: حَفِظَ يَحْفَظُ: حِفْظٌ. عَلِمَ يَعْلَمُ: عِلْمٌ. ذَكَرَ يَذْكُرُ: ذِكْرٌ.

- To preserve, memorize : Preservation
- To know : Knowing
- To remember : Remembrance

5- فِعَلٌ

(٥) فِعَلٌ: كَبُرَ يَكْبُرُ: كِبَرٌ. عَظُمَ يَعْظُمُ: عِظَمٌ. صَغُرَ يَصْغُرُ: صِغَرٌ. رَضِيَ يَرْضَى: رِضًى.

- To grow old : Growing old
- To be great, powerfull : Becoming great
- To be small : Being small
- To be pleased : Pleasing

6- فُعْلٌ

(٦) فُعْلٌ: شَكَرَ يَشْكُرُ: شُكْرٌ. شَرِبَ يَشْرَبُ: شُرْبٌ. وَدَّ يَوَدُّ: وُدٌّ. سَخِطَ يَسْخَطُ: سُخْطٌ.

- To thank : Thanking
- To drink : Drinking
- To want : Affection
- To resent : Being resentful

7- فُعَلٌ

(٧) فُعَلٌ: هَدَى يَهْدِي: هُدًى. سَرَى يَسْرِي: سُرًى.

- To guide : Guiding
- To travel by night : Travelling

(*) مُعْظَمُ هَذِهِ الْأَبْنِيَةِ سَمَاعِيَّةٌ. أَمَّا أَبْنِيَةُ مَصَادِرِ الْفِعْلِ الثُّلَاثِيِّ الْمَزِيدِ وَالْفِعْلِ الرُّبَاعِيِّ الْمُجَرَّدِ وَالْمَزِيدِ فَقِيَاسِيَّةٌ.

Most of these patterns are as they are heard (used by Arabs). As for the verbal nouns of the augmented three-letter verb and un-augmented four-letter and three-letter verb, (they are) on a pattern/rule (logically derived).



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8- فَعْلَةٌ

(٨) فَعْلَةٌ : رَحِمَ يَرْحَمُ : رَحْمَةٌ . كَثُرَ يَكْثُرُ : كَثْرَةٌ . حَارَ يَحَارُ : حَيْرَةٌ .

- To be kind : Passionate
- To be more, increase : Abundance
- To be confused : Confusion

9- فَعَلَةٌ

(٩) فَعَلَةٌ : غَلَبَ يَغْلِبُ : غَلَبَةٌ . شَكَا يَشْكُو : شَكَاةٌ (أَصْلُهُ : شَكَوَةٌ) .

- To overcome : Winning
- To doubt, complain : Complaining

10- فَعِلَةٌ

(١٠) فَعِلَةٌ : سَرَقَ يَسْرِقُ : سَرِقَةٌ .

- To steal : Stealing

11- فِعْلَةٌ

(١١) فِعْلَةٌ : حَمَى يَحْمِي : حِمْيَةٌ . عَصَمَ يَعْصِمُ : عِصْمَةٌ .

- To protect : Protection
- To preserve : Preservation

12- فَعْلَى

(١٢) فَعْلَى : دَعَا يَدْعُو : دَعْوَى . شَكَا يَشْكُو : شَكْوَى .

- To invite : Inviting
- To doubt, complain : Complaining

13- فِعْلَى

(١٣) فِعْلَى : ذَكَرَ يَذْكُرُ : ذِكْرَى .

- To remember : Remembering

14- فُعْلَى

(١٤) فُعْلَى : رَجَعَ يَرْجِعُ : رُجْعَى .

- To return : Return, returning

15- فَعَلَانٌ

(١٥) فَعَلَانٌ : جَالَ يَجُولُ : جَوَلَانٌ . دَارَ يَدُورُ : دَوَرَانٌ . خَفَقَ يَخْفِقُ : خَفَقَانٌ . هَاجَ يَهِيجُ : هَيَجَانٌ . شَنَأَ يَشْنَأُ : شَنَآنٌ .

- To wander : Wandering
- To go around : Going around
- To tremble : Trembling, shaking
- To agitate, provoke : Agitating
- To hate : Hating

16- فِعْلَانٌ

(١٦) فِعْلَانٌ : نَسِيَ يَنْسَى : نِسْيَانٌ . حَرَمَ يَحْرِمُ : حِرْمَانٌ . رَضِيَ يَرْضَى : رِضْوَانٌ .

- To forget : Forget
- To forbid : Prohibit
- To be pleased : Being pleased

17- فُعْلَانٌ

(١٧) فُعْلَانٌ : رَجَحَ يَرْجُحُ : رُجْحَانٌ . غَفَرَ يَغْفِرُ : غُفْرَانٌ . كَفَرَ يَكْفُرُ : كُفْرَانٌ .

- To incline : Being inclined, pre-pondering
- To forgive : Forgiving
- To disbelieve, cover : Disbelieving

18- فَعَالٌ

(١٨) فَعَالٌ : ذَهَبَ يَذْهَبُ : ذَهَابٌ . نَجَحَ يَنْجَحُ : نَجَاحٌ . فَسَدَ يَفْسُدُ : فَسَادٌ . صَلَحَ يَصْلُحُ : صَلَاحٌ . نَفِدَ يَنْفَدُ : نَفَادٌ

- To go : Going
- To be successful : Succeeding
- To be corruption : Corrupting
- To be good : Being good
- To be exhausted : Exhausting (Running out of) (To run out of)





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19- فِعَالٌ

(١٩) فِعَالٌ : نَكَحَ يَنْكِحُ : نِكَاحٌ . قَامَ يَقُومُ : قِيَامٌ . صَامَ يَصُومُ : صِيَامٌ .
آبَ يَؤُوبُ : إِيَابٌ .

- To marry : Marrying
- To stand : Standing
- To fast : Fasting
- To return : Returning

20- فُعَالٌ

(٢٠) فُعَالٌ : سَأَلَ يَسْأَلُ : سُؤَالٌ . دَعَا يَدْعُو : دُعَاءٌ . مَزَحَ يَمْزَحُ :
مُزَاحٌ . سَعَلَ يَسْعُلُ : سُعَالٌ . زُكِمَ يُزْكَمُ : زُكَامٌ .

- To ask : Questioning
- To call : Call, Request
- To joke : Joking
- To cough : Coughing
- To catch a cold : Catching a cold

21- فَعَالَةٌ

(٢١) فَعَالَةٌ : نَظُفَ يَنْظُفُ : نَظَافَةٌ . فَصُحَ يَفْصُحُ : فَصَاحَةٌ . ضَخُمَ
يَضْخُمُ : ضَخَامَةٌ . ظَرُفَ يَظْرُفُ : ظَرَافَةٌ .

- To be clean : Clean
- To be eloquent : Eloquence
- To be large : Voluminous
- To be charming : Charm/Elegance

22- فِعَالَةٌ

(٢٢) فِعَالَةٌ : كَتَبَ يَكْتُبُ : كِتَابَةٌ . قَرَأَ يَقْرَأُ : قِرَاءَةٌ . عَبَدَ يَعْبُدُ : عِبَادَةٌ .
صَانَ يَصُونُ : صِيَانَةٌ . تَلَا يَتْلُو : تِلَاوَةٌ . زَارَ يَزُورُ :
زِيَارَةٌ .

- To write : Writing
- To read : Reading
- To worship : Worshiping
- To maintain : Maintaining
- To recite : Reciting
- To visit : Visiting

23- فَعَالِيَةٌ

(٢٣) فَعَالِيَةٌ : كَرِهَ يَكْرَهُ : كَرَاهِيَةٌ . عَلِنَ يَعْلَنُ : عَلَانِيَةٌ .

- To dislike, hate : Disliking
- To be open/become known : Being known, publicizing

24- فَعُولٌ

(٢٤) فَعُولٌ : قَبِلَ يَقْبَلُ : قَبُولٌ . وَلِعَ يَوْلَعُ : وَلُوعٌ .
يَلَعُ

- To accept : Accepting
- To catch fire : Craving

25- فُعُولٌ

(٢٥) فُعُولٌ : خَرَجَ يَخْرُجُ : خُرُوجٌ . رَكَعَ يَرْكَعُ : رُكُوعٌ . لَزِمَ يَلْزَمُ :
لُزُومٌ . غَدَا يَغْدُو : غُدُوٌّ .

- To exit : Exiting
- To bow down : Bowing
- To be necessary : Being necessary
- To become : Coming

26- فُعُولَةٌ

(٢٦) فُعُولَةٌ : سَهُلَ يَسْهُلُ : سُهُولَةٌ . صَعُبَ يَصْعُبُ : صُعُوبَةٌ . عَذُبَ
يَعْذُبُ : عُذُوبَةٌ .

- To become easy : Being easy
- To become difficult : Being difficult
- To be sweet, pleasant : Being sweet





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27- فَعِيلٌ

(٢٧) فَعِيلٌ : رَنَّ يَرِنُّ : رَنِينٌ . أَنَّ يَئِنُّ : أَنِينٌ . شَخَرَ يَشْخِرُ : شَخِيرٌ .
رَحَلَ يَرْحَلُ : رَحِيلٌ .

- To sound, ring : Ringing
- To moan, groan : Groaning
- To snoar : Snoaring
- To depart, move away : Departing

❊ لِكَثِيرٍ مِنَ الْأَفْعَالِ أَكْثَرُ مِنْ مَصْدَرٍ . ❊

For many of the verbs there are more than one verbal nouns.

يُذْكَرُ الْمَصْدَرُ بَعْدَ الْفِعلِ مَنْصُوباً عَلَى أَنَّهُ مَفْعُولٌ مُطْلَقٌ ، نَحْوَ :

The verbal noun is mentioned after the verb in accusative (form) because it is an absolute object, e.g.:

رَضِيَ يَرْضَى رِضاً ، وَرِضَاءً ، وَرِضْوَاناً ، وَمَرْضَاةً .

- To be satisfied : Satisfying and accepting, and approving and gratifying.

سَمِعَ يَسْمَعُ سَمْعاً ، وَسَمَاعاً .

- To hear, listen : hearing and listening.





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# أَوْزَانُ جَمْعِ التَّكْسِيرِ

Patterns of the Broken Plurals

جَمْعُ التَّكْسِيرِ عَلَى قِسْمَيْنِ : جَمْعُ قِلَّةٍ وَجَمْعُ كَثْرَةٍ .

The broken plural is of two kinds: Plural of few and plural of many.

فَجَمْعُ الْقِلَّةِ يَدُلُّ عَلَى ثَلَاثَةٍ فَمَا فَوْقَهَا إِلَى الْعَشَرَةِ .

So the plural of the few points to three and what is above it until ten.

وَجَمْعُ الْكَثْرَةِ يَدُلُّ عَلَى مَا فَوْقَ الْعَشَرَةِ إِلَى غَيْرِ نِهَايَةٍ .

And the plural of the many points to what is above ten to infinity (no-end).

مَجْهُولٌ (يُفْعَلُ)

وَيُسْتَعْمَلُ كُلٌّ مِنْهُمَا فِي مَوْضِعِ الْآخَرِ مَجَازاً .

And each of them is used in place of the other (metaphorically), (i.e., they can be used interchangeably).

## ❊ أَبْنِيَةُ جُمُوعِ الْقِلَّةِ : ❊

The structures/patterns of the plural of the few:

1- أَفْعُلٌ

(١) أَفْعُلٌ : حَرْفٌ أَحْرُفٌ . شَهْرٌ أَشْهُرٌ . نَجْمٌ أَنْجُمٌ . عَيْنٌ أَعْيُنٌ . وَجْهٌ أَوْجُهٌ . كَفٌّ أَكُفٌّ .

- Letter, letters
- Month, months
- Star, stars
- Eye, eyes
- Face, faces
- Palm, palms

2- أَفْعَالٌ

(٢) أَفْعَالٌ : عِنَبٌ أَعْنَابٌ . ثَوْبٌ أَثْوَابٌ . سَيْفٌ أَسْيَافٌ . قُفْلٌ أَقْفَالٌ .

- Grape, grapes
- Dress, dresses
- Sword, swords
- Lock, locks

3- أَفْعِلَةٌ

(٣) أَفْعِلَةٌ : رَغِيفٌ أَرْغِفَةٌ . عَمُودٌ أَعْمِدَةٌ . سِلَاحٌ أَسْلِحَةٌ . طَعَامٌ أَطْعِمَةٌ .

- Loaf, loaves
- Column, columns
- Weapon, weapons
- Meal, meals (foods)

4- فِعْلَةٌ

(٤) فِعْلَةٌ : فَتًى فِتْيَةٌ . غُلَامٌ غِلْمَةٌ . صَبِيٌّ صِبْيَةٌ . (صَبِيَّةٌ Young girl)

- Young man, young men
- Boy (child), boys (children)
- Young boy, young boys





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## ❊ أَبْنِيَةُ جُمُوعِ الْكَـــثْرَةِ : ❊

Structures/Patterns of the plurals of the many :

1- فُعْلٌ

(١) فُعْـلٌ : أَحْمَرُ حَمْرَاءُ حُمْرٌ. أَعْمَى عَمْيَاءُ عُمْيٌ. أَبْيَضُ بَيْضَاءُ بِيْضٌ (أَصْلُهُ بُيْضٌ).

- To turn red, red, red (pl)
- Blind, blind (f), blind (pl)
- White, white, egg (its original بُيْضٌ)

2- فُعُلٌ

(٢) فُعُـلٌ : كِتَابٌ كُتُبٌ. حِمَارٌ حُمُرٌ. سَرِيرٌ سُرُرٌ. جَدِيدٌ جُدُدٌ. رَسُولٌ رُسُلٌ. مَدِينَةٌ مُدُنٌ. صَحِيْفَةٌ صُحُفٌ.

- Book, books
- Donkey, donkeys
- Bed, beds
- New, new (pl)
- Messenger, messengers
- City, cities
- Newspaper, newspapers

3- فُعَلٌ

(٣) فُعَـلٌ : غُرْفَةٌ غُرَفٌ. سُورَةٌ سُوَرٌ. مُدْيَةٌ مُدًى. قَرْيَةٌ قُرًى. لِحْيَةٌ لُحًى. كُبْرَى كُبَرٌ.

- Room, rooms
- Surah, surahs
- Knife, knives
- Village, villages
- Beard, beards
- Big, big (Plural)

4- فِعَلٌ

(٤) فِعَـلٌ : إِبْرَةٌ إِبَرٌ. عِبْرَةٌ عِبَرٌ. حِجَّةٌ حِجَجٌ. مِرْيَةٌ مِرًى.

- Needle (injection), needles
- Admonition, admonitions
- Pilgrimage, pilgrimages
- Quarrel (dispute), quarrels

5- فُعَلَةٌ

(٥) فُعَلَةٌ : مَاشٍ مُشَاةٌ (أَصْلُهُ مُشْيَةٌ). قَاضٍ قُضَاةٌ. رَامٍ رُمَاةٌ.

- Walking, walking (pl)
- Judge, judges
- Thrower (archer), throwers

6- فَعَلَةٌ

(٦) فَعَلَةٌ : طَالِبٌ طَلَبَةٌ. كَافِرٌ كَفَرَةٌ. فَاجِرٌ فَجَرَةٌ. سَيِّدٌ سَادَةٌ (أَصْلُهُ سَوَدَةٌ) بَائِعٌ بَاعَةٌ (أَصْلُهُ بَيَعَةٌ).

- Student, students
- Non-believer, non-believers
- Immoral, immoral (pl)
- Sir, sirs (its original سَوَدَةٌ)
- Merchant, merchants (its original بَيَعَةٌ)

7- فَعْلَى

(٧) فَعْلَى : مَرِيضٌ مَرْضَى. قَتِيلٌ قَتْلَى. مَيِّتٌ مَوْتَى. جَرِيحٌ جَرْحَى. أَحْمَقُ حَمْقَى.

- Sick, sick (pl)
- Casualty, casualties
- Deceased, deceased (pl)
- Wounded, wounded
- Fool, fools





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8- فِعَلَةٌ

(٨) فِعَلَةٌ : دِيكٌ دِيَكَةٌ . فِيلٌ فِيْلَةٌ . قِرْدٌ قِرَدَةٌ . دُبٌّ دِبَبَةٌ .

- Rooster , roosters
- Elephant , elephants
- Monkey , monkeys
- Bear , bears

9- فُعَّلٌ

(٩) فُعَّلٌ : رَاكِعٌ رُكَّعٌ . سَاجِدٌ سُجَّدٌ . صَائِمٌ صُوَّمٌ .

- Bower , bowers
- Worshipper , worshippers
- Fasting person , fasting people

10- فُعَّالٌ

(١٠) فُعَّالٌ : طَالِبٌ طُلَّابٌ . رَاكِبٌ رُكَّابٌ . قَارِئٌ قُرَّاءٌ .

- Student , students
- Rider , riders
- Reciter , reciters

11- فِعَالٌ

(١١) فِعَالٌ : كَبِيرٌ كَبِيرَةٌ كِبَارٌ . ثَوْبٌ ثِيَابٌ . ذِئْبٌ ذِئَابٌ . جَبَلٌ جِبَالٌ . رَقَبَةٌ رِقَابٌ . ثَمَرٌ ثِمَارٌ . غَضْبَانُ غَضْبَى غِضَابٌ . جَوْعَانُ جَوْعَى جِيَاعٌ . قَائِمٌ قِيَامٌ . نَائِمٌ نِيَامٌ . أُنْثَى إِنَاثٌ . أَعْجَفُ عِجَافٌ .

- Big , big (f) , big (pl)
- Dress , dresses
- Wolf , wolves
- Mountain , mountains
- Neck , necks
- Fruit , fruits
- Angry , angry (f) , angry (pl)
- Hungry , hungry (f) , hungry (pl)
- Standing , standing (pl)
- Sleeping , sleeping (pl)
- Female , females
- Thin (lean) , thin (pl)

12- فُعُولٌ :

(١٢) فُعُولٌ : بَيْتٌ بُيُوتٌ . نَجْمٌ نُجُومٌ . أَسَدٌ أُسُودٌ . ذَكَرٌ ذُكُورٌ . سَاجِدٌ سُجُودٌ . شَاهِدٌ شُهُودٌ .

- House , houses
- Star , stars
- Lion , lions
- Male , males
- Worshiper (prostrator) , worshipers
- Witness , witnesses

13- فِعْلَانٌ :

(١٣) فِعْلَانٌ : غُلَامٌ غِلْمَانٌ . نَارٌ نِيرَانٌ . جَارٌ جِيرَانٌ . تَاجٌ تِيجَانٌ . خَرُوفٌ خِرْفَانٌ . غَزَالٌ غِزْلَانٌ . أَخٌ إِخْوَانٌ . نِسْوَةٌ نِسْوَانٌ .

- Boy , boys
- Fire , fires
- Neighbor , neighbors
- Crown , crowns
- Sheep , sheep (pl)
- Gazelle , gazelles
- Brother , brothers
- Woman , women

14- فُعْلَانٌ :

(١٤) فُعْلَانٌ : شَابٌّ شُبَّانٌ . رَاكِبٌ رُكْبَانٌ . أَسْوَدُ سُودَانٌ . أَعْمَى عُمْيَانٌ . ذَكَرٌ ذُكْرَانٌ . قَضِيبٌ قُضْبَانٌ . رَغِيفٌ رُغْفَانٌ .

- Young man , young men
- Rider , riders
- Black , blacks
- Blind , blinds
- Male , males
- Stick , sticks
- Loaf , loaves



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15- فُعَلَاءُ :

(١٥) فُعَلَاءُ : فَقِيرٌ فُقَرَاءُ . بَخِيلٌ بُخَلَاءُ . كَرِيمٌ كُرَمَاءُ . جَلِيسٌ جُلَسَاءُ . شَاعِرٌ شُعَرَاءُ . خَلِيفَةٌ خُلَفَاءُ .

- Poor , poors
- Miser , misers
- Generous , generous (pl)
- Sitter , sitters
- Poet , poets
- Deputy , deputies

16- أَفْعِلَاءُ :

(١٦) أَفْعِلَاءُ : طَبِيبٌ أَطِبَّاءُ . شَدِيدٌ أَشِدَّاءُ . عَزِيزٌ أَعِزَّاءُ . قَوِيٌّ أَقْوِيَاءُ . وَلِيٌّ أَوْلِيَاءُ . غَنِيٌّ أَغْنِيَاءُ . صَدِيقٌ أَصْدِقَاءُ .

- Doctor , doctors
- Intense , intense (pl)
- Precious , precious (pl)
- Strong , strong (pl)
- Successor , successors
- Rich , riches
- Friend , friends

17- فَوَاعِلُ :

(١٧) فَوَاعِلُ : كَافِرَةٌ كَوَافِرُ . كَاذِبَةٌ كَوَاذِبُ . زَوْبَعَةٌ زَوَابِعُ . طَابِعٌ طَوَابِعُ . فَارِسٌ فَوَارِسُ .

- Infidel (f) , infidels
- Liar (f) , liars
- Storm , storms
- Postage stamp , postage stamps
- Knight (cavalry) , knights

18- فَعَائِلُ :

(١٨) فَعَائِلُ : رِسَالَةٌ رَسَائِلُ . صَحِيفَةٌ صَحَائِفُ . عَجُوزٌ عَجَائِزُ .

- Letter , letters
- Newspaper , newspapers
- Old person , old persons

19- فَعَالٍ :

(١٩) فَعَالٍ : فَتْوَى فَتَاوٍ . صَحْرَاءُ صَحَارٍ .

- Legal opinion , legal opinions
- Desert , deserts

20- فَعَالَى :

(٢٠) فَعَالَى : سَكْرَانُ سَكَارَى . يَتِيمٌ يَتَامَى . أَيِّمٌ أَيَامَى . طَاهِرٌ طَهَارَى .

- Intoxicated person , intoxicated persons
- Orphan , orphans
- Widow , widows
- Pure (clean) , pure (pl)

21- فَعَالِيُّ :

(٢١) فَعَالِيُّ : كُرْسِيٌّ كَرَاسِيُّ . بُخْتِيٌّ بَخَاتِيُّ . قُمْرِيٌّ قَمَارِيُّ .

- Chair , chairs
- Fortune , fortunes
- A type of dove (bird) , Doves

22- فَعَالِلُ :

(٢٢) فَعَالِلُ : فُنْدُقٌ فَنَادِقُ . بُرْثُنٌ بَرَاثِنُ . بُرْعُمٌ بَرَاعِمُ . جَوْهَرٌ جَوَاهِرُ .

- Hotel , hotels
- Claw (tanon) , claws
- Bud (blossom) , buds
- Jewel , jewels

مَمْنُوعٌ مِنَ الصَّرْفِ





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❊ فَعَالِيلُ :قِنْـدِيـلٌ قَنَادِيلُ . قِرْطَاسٌ قَرَاطِيسُ . عُصْفُورٌ عَصَافِيرُ. ❊

فِنْجَانٌ فَنَاجِينُ .

فَعَالِيلُ :

- Candle , candles
- Paper sheet , paper sheets
- Bird (sparrow) , birds
- Cup, cups

تِلْمِيذٌ تَلَامِيذُ/ تَلَامِذَةٌ . أُسْتَاذٌ أَسَاتِيذُ/ أَسَاتِذَةٌ .

- Pupil , pupils
- Teacher , teachers/teachers

23- (٢٣) شِبْهُ فَعَالِلَ : مَسْجِدٌ مَسَاجِدُ . مِنْبَرٌ مَنَابِرُ . أَفْضَلُ أَفَاضِلُ .

Resembling فَعَالِلَ :

- Masjid , masjids
- Minbar (place for Imam) , minbars
- Eminent , eminent (plural)

❊ شِبْهُ فَعَالِيلَ : أُسْبُوعٌ أَسَابِيعُ . مِفْتَاحٌ مَفَاتِيحُ . ❊

Resembling فَعَالِيلَ

- Week , weeks
- Key , keys





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# تَمَـارِينُ عَامَّـةٌ General Exercises

**Q1:** Read the hadith then answer the questions which follow it.

س ١ : اِقْرَأِ الْحَدِيثَ ثُمَّ أَجِبْ عَنِ الْأَسْئِلَةِ الَّتِي تَلِيهِ :

① يَاعِبَادِي، إِنِّي حَرَّمْتُ الظُّلْمَ عَلَى نَفْسِي وَجَعَلْتُهُ بَيْنَكُمْ مُحَرَّمًا فَلَا تَظَالَمُوا. VI

② يَاعِبَادِي، كُلُّكُمْ ضَالٌّ إِلَّا مَنْ هَدَيْتُهُ، فَاسْتَهْدُونِي أَهْدِكُمْ.

③ يَاعِبَادِي، كُلُّكُمْ جَائِعٌ إِلَّا مَنْ أَطْعَمْتُهُ، فَاسْتَطْعِمُونِي أُطْعِمْكُمْ. FX

④ يَاعِبَادِي، كُلُّكُمْ عَارٍ إِلَّا مَنْ كَسَوْتُهُ، فَاسْتَكْسُونِي أَكْسُكُمْ.

⑤ يَاعِبَادِي، إِنَّكُمْ تُخْطِئُونَ بِاللَّيْلِ وَالنَّهَارِ، وَأَنَا أَغْفِرُ لَكُمُ الذُّنُوبَ جَمِيعًا. فَاسْتَغْفِرُونِي أَغْفِرْ لَكُمْ.

① O'my servants, indeed I forbade oppression upon myself and made it forbidden among you (all) so do not oppress (each other).

② O'my servants, all of you are lost except whom I guide, so seek guidance from me, I will guide you.

③ O'my servants, all of you are hungry except whom I feed so ask me for food, I will give you food.

④ O'my servants, all of you were naked except whom I clothed, so ask me, I will clothe you (all).

⑤ O'my servants, all of you are making mistakes the night and the day, and I forgive you all your sins, so ask (seek) forgiveness from me, I will forgive you.

(١) ( أ ) مَاذَا تُفِيدُ (جَعَلَ) هُنَا؟ وَإِلَى كَمْ مَفْعُولًا تَتَعَدَّى؟ FV (ج و ع)

**1-** (A) What does جَعَلَ denote here? And how many objects it makes/exceeds?

- It points to the outcome and uses two objects. - تُفِيدُ الصَّيْرُورَةَ وَتَتَعَدَّى إِلَى مَفْعُولَيْنِ

(ب) اُذْكُرْ مَعْنًى آخَرَ لِـ (جَعَلَ)، وَمَثِّلْ لَهُ.

(B) Mention another meaning for جَعَلَ, and provide example for it.

- It has the meaning of 'He created' and 'He originated' — Allah created (made) the Heavens. جَعَلَ اللّٰهُ السَّمَاءَ - بِمَعْنَى 'خَلَقَ' وَ'أَوْجَدَ' FIV





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(٢) ( أ ) مَا الَّذِي حَذَفَ مِنْ (تَظَالَمُوا)؟ وَلِمَ؟

2- (A) What is omitted from تَظَالَمُوا ? And why ?

- حُذِفَتِ التَّاءُ لِلتَّخْفِيفِ. - The 'ta' has been omitted (تَتَظَالَمُوا) for brevity (reduction).

(ب) اُذْكُرِ الْبَابَيْنِ اللَّذَيْنِ يَجُوزُ أَنْ يَقَعَ فِيهِمَا هَذَا الْحَذْفُ، وَاسْتَشْهِدْ لِكُلِّ وَاحِدٍ مِنْهُمَا بِآيَةٍ.

(B) Mention two forms in which this omission is permissible and quote / (present evidence) for every one of them with an ayah.

- Form V تَتَفَعَّلَ and form VI تَتَفَاعَلَ

- قَالَ تَعَالَى : (وَلَا تَنَابَزُوا بِالْأَلْقَابِ) وَقَالَ (وَلَا تَجَسَّسُوا)

The Exalted said 'And don't call/insult each other with (bad) names', and said 'Don't spy (on each other)'

(جـ) مِنْ أَيِّ بَابٍ هَذَا الْفِعْلُ؟ وَمَاذَا يُفِيدُ هَذَا الْبَابُ هُنَا فِي هَذَا الْحَدِيثِ؟ وَلِهَذَا الْبَابِ مَعْنًى آخَرُ. اُذْكُرْهُ، وَمَثِّلْ لَهُ.

(C) From which form is this verb? And what does this form denote here in this hadith ? And there is another meaning for this form. Mention it, and give an example for it.

تَظَالَمُوا is from the form تَفَاعَلَ (F VI) and is used for group and reciprocal actions, and it has another meaning which is to pretend something, e.g.: تَمَارَضَ , تَفَاخَرَ , تَعَاوَنَ

(٣) اِسْتَخْرِجْ مِنَ الْحَدِيثِ فِعْلًا ثُلَاثِيًا مُجَرَّدًا، وَاذْكُرْ بَابَهُ وَمَصْدَرَهُ، وَمَصْدَرَهُ الْمِيمِيَّ.

3- Extract from the hadith a pure three-letter verb, and mention its form and its verbal noun, and its mimi verbal noun.

- فِعْلُ أَمْرٍ: (اِغْفِرْ) مِنْ (غَفَرَ - يَغْفِرُ)، مَصْدَرُهُ غُفْرَانًا، مَصْدَرُهُ الْمِيمِيُّ مَغْفِرَةٌ، بَابُ (ضَرَبَ - يَضْرِبُ)

(٤) اِسْتَخْرِجْ مِنَ الْحَدِيثِ فِعْلًا ثُلَاثِيًا مَزِيدًا بِحَرْفٍ وَاحِدٍ، وَاذْكُرْ بَابَهُ، وَمَصْدَرَهُ، وَاسْمَ فَاعِلِهِ.

4-

Extract from the hadith an augmented three-letter verb which is augmented by one letter, and mention its form, and its verbal noun, and its active participle.

- (حَرَّمَ - يُحَرِّمُ)، مَصْدَرُهُ تَحْرِيمًا، اِسْمُ فَاعِلِهِ مُحَرِّمٌ مِنْ (بَابِ تَفْعِيلٌ - F II)





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(٥) عَيِّنْ صِيغَةَ كُلِّ اِسْمٍ مِمَّا يَأْتِي، وَاذْكُرْ فِعْلَهُ: ضَالٌّ. عَارٍ. جَائِعٌ. مُحَرَّمٌ.

5- Specify the form/formula of every noun that follows, and mention its verbs.

1) ضَالٌّ (أَصْلُهُ ضَالِلٌ): اِسْمُ الْفَاعِلِ مِنَ الْفِعْلِ (ضَلَّ - يَضِلُّ)

1, Gone astray/misguided: Active participle from the verb (to go astray).

2) عَارٍ (هُوَ اِسْمٌ مَنْقُوصٌ أَصْلُهُ عَارِيٌ): اِسْمُ الْفَاعِلِ مِنَ الْفِعْلِ (عَرِيَ - يَعْرَى)

2, Naked: Active participle (عَرِيَ - يَعْرَى) from the verb (to be naked).

'waw' or 'yaw' preceded by 'alif' changes to 'ء'

3) جَائِعٌ (أَصْلُهُ جَاوِعٌ): اِسْمُ الْفَاعِلِ مِنَ الْفِعْلِ (جَاعَ - يَجُوعُ)

3, Hungry: Active participle from the verb (to be hungry).

4) مُحَرَّمٌ: اِسْمُ الْمَفْعُولِ مِنَ الْفِعْلِ (حَرَّمَ - يُحَرِّمُ)

4, Haram: Passive participle from the verb (to be haram/forbidden).

(٦) أَعْرِبْ مَا تَحْتَهُ خَطٌّ إِعْرَابًا كَامِلًا.

6- Analyze what has a line under it, with complete analysis (shown at the beginning of Q#1).

① يَاعِبَادِي، إِنِّي حَرَّمْتُ الظُّلْمَ عَلَى نَفْسِي وَجَعَلْتُهُ بَيْنَكُمْ مُحَرَّماً فَلَا تَظَالَمُوا.
② يَاعِبَادِي، كُلُّكُمْ ضَالٌّ إِلَّا مَنْ هَدَيْتُهُ، فَاسْتَهْدُونِي أَهْدِكُمْ.
③ يَاعِبَادِي، كُلُّكُمْ جَائِعٌ إِلَّا مَنْ أَطْعَمْتُهُ، فَاسْتَطْعِمُونِي أُطْعِمْكُمْ.
④ يَاعِبَادِي، كُلُّكُمْ عَارٍ إِلَّا مَنْ كَسَوْتُهُ، فَاسْتَكْسُونِي أَكْسُكُمْ.
⑤ يَاعِبَادِي، إِنَّكُمْ تُخْطِئُونَ بِاللَّيْلِ وَالنَّهَارِ، وَأَنَا أَغْفِرُ لَكُمُ الذُّنُوبَ جَمِيعاً. فَاسْتَغْفِرُونِي أَغْفِرْ لَكُمْ.

- الظُّلْمَ : مَفْعُولٌ بِهِ مَنْصُوبٌ، وَعَلَامَةُ نَصْبِهِ فَتْحَةٌ ظَاهِرَةٌ
- مُحَرَّمًا : مَفْعُولٌ بِهِ مَنْصُوبٌ، وَعَلَامَةُ نَصْبِهِ فَتْحَةٌ ظَاهِرَةٌ
- كُلُّكُمْ : كُلُّ : مُبْتَدَأٌ مَرْفُوعٌ وَهُوَ مُضَافٌ، وَعَلَامَةُ رَفْعِهِ ضَمَّةٌ ظَاهِرَةٌ
  كُمْ : ضَمِيرٌ مُتَّصِلٌ مَبْنِيٌّ عَلَى السُّكُونِ فِي مَحَلِّ جَرٍّ، مُضَافٌ إِلَيْهِ
- مَنْ : مَنِ الْمَوْصُولَةُ، مَبْنِيٌّ عَلَى السُّكُونِ فِي مَحَلِّ نَصْبٍ، مُسْتَثْنَى
- أَهْدِ : فِعْلٌ مُضَارِعٌ مَجْزُومٌ بِالطَّلَبِ، وَعَلَامَةُ جَزْمِهِ حَذْفُ حَرْفِ الْعِلَّةِ
- عَارٍ : خَبَرٌ مَرْفُوعٌ وَعَلَامَةُ رَفْعِهِ ضَمَّةٌ مُقَدَّرَةٌ عَلَى الْيَاءِ الْمَحْذُوفَةِ لِأَنَّهُ مَنْقُوصٌ
- أَكْسُ : فِعْلٌ مُضَارِعٌ مَجْزُومٌ بِالطَّلَبِ وَعَلَامَةُ جَزْمِهِ حَذْفُ حَرْفِ الْعِلَّةِ (كَسَا - يَكْسُو)
- جَمِيعًا : مَنْصُوبٌ لِأَنَّهُ تَوْكِيدٌ تَابِعٌ لِلْمُؤَكَّدِ فِي نَصْبِهِ

كُلُّكُمْ : مُسْتَثْنَى مِنْهُ

س ٢ : اِقْرَأِ الْآيَةَ الْكَرِيمَةَ، ثُمَّ أَجِبْ عَنِ الْأَسْئِلَةِ الَّتِي تَلِيهَا:

**Q2:** Read the noble ayah, then answer the question which follow it.

يَبْلُغُ + نَّ

﴿إِمَّا يَبْلُغَنَّ عِنْدَكَ الْكِبَرَ أَحَدُهُمَا أَوْ كِلَاهُمَا فَلَا تَقُلْ لَهُمَا أُفٍّ وَلَا تَنْهَرْهُمَا وَقُلْ لَهُمَا قَوْلًا كَرِيمًا﴾. (17:23)

'If either one of them or both of them reach old age, do not say to them uff and do not express anger to them, and say to them (talk to them) with respectful words.'





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(١) مَا أَصْلُ (إِمَّا)؟ وَمَا حُكْمُ تَوْكِيدِ الْفِعلِ الْمُضَارِعِ بَعْدَهُ؟

1- What is the original of (إِمَّا)? And what is the ruling of the use of the present tense after it?

- أَصْلُهُ (إِنْ) الشَّرْطِيَّةُ وَ(مَا) الزَّائِدَةُ وَحُكْمُ تَوْكِيدِ الْمُضَارِعِ بَعْدَهُ قَرِيبٌ مِنَ الْوَاجِبِ بِنُونِ الثَّقِيلَةِ

- Its original is conditional إِنْ, and the increased مَا and the ruling of emphasis of the mudarai is close to compulsory, with the nun of heavy weight.

(٢) لِمَ اقْتَرَنَ (لَا تَقُلْ) بِالْفَاءِ؟ F VIII

2- Why (لَاتَقُلْ) is linked or joined with Fa?

- لِأَنَّ جَوَابَ الشَّرْطِ فِعْلٌ طَلَبِيٌّ

- Because the jawab of shart is a talabi verb.

(٣) أَعْرِبْ مَا تَحْتَهُ خَـــطٌّ. F IV

3- Analyze what has a line underneath it.

- عِنْدَ : ظَرْفُ زَمَانٍ مَنْصُوبٌ، وَعَلَامَةُ نَصْبِهِ فَتْحَةٌ ظَاهِرَةٌ وَهُوَ مُضَافٌ

- كَ : ضَمِيرٌ مُتَّصِلٌ مُضَافٌ إِلَيْهِ مَبْنِيٌّ عَلَى الْفَتْحِ فِي مَحَلِّ جَرٍّ

- الْكِبَرَ : مَفْعُولٌ بِهِ مَنْصُوبٌ، وَعَلَامَةُ نَصْبِهِ فَتْحَةٌ ظَاهِرَةٌ

- أُفٍّ : اِسْمُ فِعْلٍ مُضَارِعٍ مَبْنِيٌّ عَلَى الْكَسْرِ وَفَاعِلُهُ ضَمِيرٌ مُسْتَتِرٌ تَقْدِيرُهُ أَنَا، وَالْجُمْلَةُ فِي مَحَلِّ نَصْبٍ مَقُولُ الْقَوْلِ

- قَوْلًا : مَفْعُولٌ بِهِ مَنْصُوبٌ بِالْفَتْحَةِ

**Q3:** What is the analysis of that which has a line under it in that which comes (next).

س ٣ : مَا إِعْرَابُ مَا تَحْتَهُ خَطٌّ فِيمَا يَأْتِي : (اِسْتِفْهَامٌ) (مَوْصُولَةٌ)

(١) ﴿فَلَمَّا رَأَى الْقَمَرَ بَازِغًا قَالَ هَذَا رَبِّي﴾. (6:77)

1- 'So when he saw the moon rising, he said this is my Lord.'

- اَلْقَمَرَ : مَفْعُولٌ بِهِ مَنْصُوبٌ، وَعَلَامَةُ نَصْبِهِ فَتْحَةٌ ظَاهِرَةٌ

- بَازِغًا : حَالٌ مَنْصُوبٌ، وَعَلَامَةُ نَصْبِهِ فَتْحَةٌ ظَاهِرَةٌ

(لِأَنَّ رَأَى بَصَرِيَّةٌ)

(٢) ﴿إِنَّهُمْ يَرَوْنَهُ بَعِيدًا﴾. (الضَّمِيرُ يَعُودُ عَلَى وُقُوعِ الْعَذَابِ). (70:6)

2- 'Indeed they see it far off'. (The pronoun returns to the occurrence of the torment).

- هُ : مَفْعُولٌ بِهِ مَبْنِيٌّ عَلَى الضَّمِّ فِي مَحَلِّ نَصْبٍ

- بَعِيدًا : مَفْعُولٌ بِهِ ثَانٍ مَنْصُوبٌ، وَعَلَامَةُ نَصْبِهِ فَتْحَةٌ ظَاهِرَةٌ





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مَا الْحِجَازِيَّةُ (يَعْمَلُ عَمَلَ لَيْسَ)

**Q4:** Analyze what has a line under it in the following couplet.

س ٤ : أَعْرِبْ مَا تَحْتَهُ خَطٌّ فِي الْبَيْتِ الْآتِي :

(نَالَ - يَنَالُ - نَيْلٌ)

فَصَبْرًا فِي مَجَالِ الْمَوْتِ صَبْرًا ... فَمَا نَيْلُ الْخُلُودِ بِمُسْتَطَاعِ

[اِصْبِرْ]

- So have patience in the field/matter of death with patience. So the attaining of the immortality is not possible.

- صَبْرًا : مَفْعُولٌ مُطْلَقٌ مَنْصُوبٌ، وَعَلَامَةُ نَصْبِهِ فَتْحَةٌ ظَاهِرَةٌ
- نَيْلُ : اِسْمُ (مَا) الْحِجَازِيَّةِ مَرْفُوعٌ، وَعَلَامَةُ رَفْعِهِ ضَمَّةٌ ظَاهِرَةٌ
- بِمُسْتَطَاعٍ : خَبَرُ (مَا) الْحِجَازِيَّةِ، مَجْرُورٌ لَفْظًا بِالْيَاءِ الزَّائِدَةِ، مَنْصُوبٌ مَحَلًّا

**Q5:** Analyze what has a line under it in what follows:

س ٥ : أَعْرِبْ مَا تَحْتَهُ خَطٌّ فِيمَا يَأْتِي :

- ﴿قَالَ : كَمْ لَبِثْتَ؟ قَالَ : لَبِثْتُ يَوْماً أَوْ بَعْضَ يَوْمٍ . قَالَ : بَلْ لَبِثْتَ مِائَةَ عَامٍ﴾.

- He said: How long did you stay? He said: I stayed a day or some part of a day. He said: Nay you stayed one hundred years.

- كَمْ : (اِسْمُ اِسْتِفْهَامٍ) ظَرْفُ الزَّمَانِ مَبْنِيٌّ عَلَى السُّكُونِ فِي مَحَلِّ نَصْبٍ
- يَوْمًا : مَفْعُولٌ فِيهِ مَنْصُوبٌ، وَعَلَامَةُ نَصْبِهِ فَتْحَةٌ ظَاهِرَةٌ
- بَعْضَ : مَعْطُوفٌ عَلَى (يَوْمًا) مَنْصُوبٌ، وَعَلَامَةُ نَصْبِهِ فَتْحَةٌ ظَاهِرَةٌ وَهُوَ مُضَافٌ
- مِائَةَ : عَدَدٌ نَابَ عَنِ الظَّرْفِ الزَّمَانِ مَنْصُوبٌ، وَعَلَامَةُ نَصْبِهِ فَتْحَةٌ ظَاهِرَةٌ وَهُوَ مُضَافٌ

(نَابَ - يَنُوبُ - نَائِبٌ)

**Q6:** Read the following couplet, then answer the questions which follow:

س ٦ : اِقْرَأِ الْبَيْتَ الْآتِي، ثُمَّ أَجِبْ عَنِ الْأَسْئِلَةِ الَّتِي تَلِيهِ :

(F X)

إِذَا رَأَيْتَ نُيُوبَ اللَّيْثِ بَارِزَةً ... فَلَا تَظُنَّنَّ أَنَّ اللَّيْثَ يَبْتَسِمُ

- When you see the canine teeth of the lion sticking out (protruding). So do not think that the lion is smiling.

(١) مَا حُكْمُ تَوْكِيدِ الْفِعْلِ الْمُضَارِعِ بِالنُّونِ فِي هَذَا الْبَيْتِ؟ وَلِمَ؟ (لِمَهْ)

**1-** What is the ruling for the emphasis of the present tense verb with nun, in this couplet and why?

- حُكْمُهُ جَائِزٌ لِأَنَّهُ طَلَبِيٌّ

- The ruling is permissible because it is a demand/request.





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(٢) (رَأَى) هُنَا بَصَرِيَّةٌ هِيَ أَمْ قَلْبِيَّةٌ؟

2- (He saw) Here is it 'seen with eyes' or 'thought in heart'?

- (It is) visual.

- هِيَ بَصَرِيَّةٌ

(٣) مِنْ أَيِّ بَابٍ (يَبْتَسِمُ)؟ كَمْ حَرْفًا زَائِدًا فِيهِ؟ هَاتِ مِنْهُ الْمَاضِي وَالْأَمْرَ وَالْمَصْدَرَ.

3- From which form is يَبْتَسِمُ (he is smiling)? How many extra letters are in it? Give from it the past tense, and the imperative, and the verbal noun.

- It is from the form VIII اِفْتَعَلَ, and it has two extra letters.
  - To smile
  - Smile
  - Smiling

- مِنْ بَابِ (اِفْتَعَلَ VIII) وَفِيهِ حَرْفَانِ زَائِدَانِ،
  (اِبْتَسَمَ - يَبْتَسِمُ)،
  وَالْأَمْرُ (اِبْتَسِمْ)،
  وَالْمَصْدَرُ (اِبْتِسَامًا)

(٤) مَا مَعْنَى (اَللَّيْثُ)؟ وَمَا جَمْعُهُ؟

4- What is the meaning of اللَّيْثُ? And what is its plural?

- Its meaning is 'the lion' and its plural is لُيُوثٌ (lions).

- مَعْنَاهُ الْأَسَدُ وَجَمْعُهُ لُيُوثٌ

(٥) مَا مَعْنَى (اَلنُّيُوبُ)؟ وَمَا مُفْرَدُهَا؟ هَلْ تُجْمَعُ هَذِهِ الْكَلِمَةُ جَمْعًا آخَرَ؟

5- What is the meaning of (النُّيُوبُ) and what is its singular? Is this word made plural (with) another?

- These are frontal quarter teeth, and its singular is نَابٌ (fang), and it has another plural أَنْيَابٌ (fangs/canine teeth).

- هِيَ السِّنُّ بِجَانِبِ الرُّبَاعِيَةِ، وَمُفْرَدُهَا (نَابٌ) وَلَهَا جَمْعٌ آخَرُ وَهُوَ (أَنْيَابٌ)

(٦) لِمَ اِقْتَرَنَ (لَا تَظُنَّنَّ) بِالْفَاءِ؟

NAIL

6- Why is لَاتَظُنَّنَّ joined with Fa?

- Because the jawab of shart is a talabi verb.

- لِأَنَّ جَوَابَ الشَّرْطِ فِعْلٌ طَلَبِيٌّ

(٧) أَعْرِبْ مَا تَحْتَهُ خَطٌّ.

7- Do grammatical analysis of that which has line under it.

- اللَّيْثِ : مُضَافٌ إِلَيْهِ مَجْرُورٌ
- بَارِزَةً : مَفْعُولٌ بِهِ ثَانٍ
- اللَّيْثَ : اِسْمُ أَنَّ مَنْصُوبٌ
- يَبْتَسِمُ : فِعْلٌ مُضَارِعٌ مَرْفُوعٌ فِي مَحَلِّ رَفْعٍ خَبَرُ أَنَّ





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س ٧ : مَا إِعْرَابُ اِسْمِ الْإِشَارَةِ فِي كُلِّ جُمْلَةٍ مِمَّا يَأْتِي؟ :

**Q7:** What is the grammatical analysis of the demonstrative pronoun in every sentence which follows :

(١) أَيْنَ تُسَافِرُ هَذِهِ السَّنَةَ؟

1- Where are you travelling this year?

- مَبْنِيٌّ عَلَى الْكَسْرَةِ ، فِي مَحَلِّ نَصْبٍ نَائِبٌ عَنْ ظَرْفِ الزَّمَانِ

(٢) أَتُعَامِلُنِي هَذِهِ الْمُعَامَلَةَ؟

2- Do you deal me (like) this dealing?

- مَبْنِيٌّ عَلَى الْكَسْرَةِ ، فِي مَحَلِّ نَصْبٍ نَائِبٌ عَنِ الْمَصْدَرِ

(٣) حَفِظْتُ هَذِهِ السُّورَةَ.

3- I memorized this surah.

- مَبْنِيٌّ عَلَى الْكَسْرَةِ ، فِي مَحَلِّ نَصْبٍ مَفْعُولٌ بِهِ

(٤) مَاذَا فِي حَقِيبَتِكِ هَذِهِ؟

4- What is in this bag of yours?

- مَبْنِيٌّ عَلَى الْكَسْرَةِ ، فِي مَحَلِّ جَرٍّ نَعْتٌ لِحَقِيبَةٍ

س ٨ : أَعْرِبْ (خَوْفاً) فِي كُلِّ جُمْلَةٍ مِمَّا يَأْتِي :

**Q8:** Do grammatical analysis of (خَوْفًا) in every sentences which follows :

(١) أَنَا أَشَدُّ النَّاسِ خَوفًا مِنَ الْحَيَّاتِ.

1- I am of the (most afraid)/worst of the people for the fear of the snakes.

- تَمْيِيزٌ مَنْصُوبٌ ، وَعَلَامَةُ نَصْبِهِ فَتْحَةٌ ظَاهِرَةٌ (تَمْيِيزُ النِّسْبَةِ)

(٢) بَقِيتُ فِي الْبَيْتِ خَوْفًا مِنَ الْحَرِّ.

2- I stayed (remained) in the house from the fear of heat.

- مَفْعُولٌ لِأَجْلِهِ مَنْصُوبٌ ، وَعَلَامَةُ نَصْبِهِ فَتْحَةٌ ظَاهِرَةٌ

(٣) خِفْتُ خَوفًا شَدِيدًا.

3- I was very afraid.

- مَفْعُولٌ مُطْلَقٌ مَنْصُوبٌ ، وَعَلَامَةُ نَصْبِهِ فَتْحَةٌ ظَاهِرَةٌ

(٤) أَدْخَلَ الْحَادِثُ فِي قَلْبِهِ خَوفًا شَدِيدًا.

4- The accident put severe fear in his heart.

- مَفْعُولٌ بِهِ مَنْصُوبٌ ، وَعَلَامَةُ نَصْبِهِ فَتْحَةٌ ظَاهِرَةٌ

س ٩ : مَا إِعْرَابُ (كَمْ) فِي كُلِّ جُمْلَةٍ مِمَّا يَأْتِي؟ :

**Q9:** What is the grammatical analysis of (كَمْ) in every sentence which follows :

(١) كَمْ رِيَالًا عِنْدَكَ ؟ - مَبْنِيٌّ عَلَى السُّكُونِ فِي مَحَلِّ رَفْعٍ مُبْتَدَأٌ

1- How many Riyals do you have?

(٢) كَمْ سُورَةً حَفِظْتَ؟ - مَبْنِيٌّ عَلَى السُّكُونِ فِي مَحَلِّ نَصْبٍ مَفْعُولٌ بِهِ

2- How many surahs did you memorize.

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(٣) كَمْ يَومًا بَقِيتَ فِي مَكَّةَ؟ - مَبْنِيٌّ عَلَى السُّكُونِ فِي مَحَلِّ نَصْبٍ ظَرْفُ الزَّمَانِ

3- How many days did you stay (remain) in Makkah?

(٤) كَمْ سَجْدَةً سَجَدْتَ؟ - مَبْنِيٌّ عَلَى السُّكُونِ فِي مَحَلِّ نَصْبٍ مَفْعُولٌ مُطْلَقٌ

4- How many prostrations did you prostrate?

(٥) بِكَمْ هَـــذَا؟

5- How much is this?

- مَبْنِيٌّ عَلَى السُّكُونِ فِي مَحَلِّ جَرٍّ بِالْبَاءِ وَجَارٌّ وَمَجْرُورٌ فِي مَحَلِّ رَفْعٍ خَبَرٌ

**Q10:** What is the grammatical analysis of (أَيٌّ) in every sentence which follows:

س ١٠ : مَا إِعْرَابُ (أَيٌّ) فِي كُلِّ جُمْلَةٍ مِمَّا يَأْتِي :

(١) أَيُّ يومٍ هَـــذَا؟ خَبَرٌ مَرْفُوعٌ وَهُوَ مُضَافٌ

1- Which day is this?

(٢) أَيَّ كِتَـــابٍ تَقْـــرَأُ؟ مَفْعُولٌ بِهِ مَنْصُوبٌ وَهُوَ مُضَافٌ

2- Which book are you reading?

(٣) أَيَّ صَلَاةٍ تُصَلِّي؟ مَفْعُولٌ مُطْلَقٌ مَنْصُوبٌ وَهُوَ مُضَافٌ

3- Which prayer are you praying?

(٤) أَيُّكُمْ غَـــابَ أَمْسِ؟ مُبْتَدَأٌ مَرْفُوعٌ وَهُوَ مُضَافٌ

4- Which (one) of you were absent yesterday?

**Q11:** What is the grammatical analysis of (ثَلَاثُ) in every sentence which follows:

س ١١ : مَا إِعْرَابُ (ثَلَاثٍ) فِي كُلِّ جُمْلَةٍ مِمَّا يَأْتِي ؟ :

(١) أَكَلْتُ ثَلَاثَ تَمْرَاتٍ. مَفْعُولٌ بِهِ مَنْصُوبٌ

1- I ate three dates.

(٢) طُبِعَ هَذَا الْكِتَابُ ثَلَاثَ طَبَعَاتٍ. مَفْعُولٌ مُطْلَقٌ مَنْصُوبٌ

2- This book was printed three printings (times).

(٣) اِنْتَظَرْتُكَ ثَلَاثَ سَاعَاتٍ. مَفْعُولٌ فِيهِ/ظَرْفُ الزَّمَانِ مَنْصُوبٌ

3- I waited for you three hours.

(٤) لِي ثَـــلَاثُ أَخَـــوَاتٍ. مُبْتَدَأٌ مَرْفُوعٌ

4- I have three sisters.

(٥) دَخَلَتِ الْجَامِعَةَ الْآنَ ثَلَاثُ سَيَّارَاتٍ. فَاعِلٌ مَرْفُوعٌ

5- Three cars entered the university sight now.

(٦) مُدَّةُ الدِّرَاسَةِ فِي الْمَعْهَدِ ثَلَاثُ سَنَوَاتٍ. خَبَرٌ مَرْفُوعٌ

6- The course/study in the institute is three years (long).

(٧) ذُبِحَتْ ثَلَاثُ دَجَـــاجَـــاتٍ. نَائِبُ الْفَاعِلِ مَرْفُوعٌ

لِلْمَجْهُولِ (عَلَى الْوَزْنِ فُعِلَتْ)





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**Q12:** Give an example in a sentence for every (word) which follows:

س١٢ : هَاتِ مِثَالًا فِي جُمْلَةٍ لِكُلٍّ مِمَّا يَأْتِي :

(١) حَرْفُ امْتِنَاعٍ لِامْتِنَاعٍ.

1- Particle of impossibility for impossibility.

- لَوِجْتَهَدْتَ لَنَجَحْتَ
- Had you worked hard, you would have succeeded.

(٢) حَرْفُ امْتِنَاعٍ لِوُجُودٍ.

2- Particle for impossibility for existense.

- وَلَوْلَا لُطْفُ اللّٰهِ لَهَلَكَ النَّاسُ
- Had it not been for the kindness of Allah (The Exalted), the people would have perished.

(٣) اَلْاِخْتِصَاصُ.

3- Confinement.

(هَابَ - يَهَابُ) To fear

- نَحْنُ الْمُسْلِمِينَ لَا نَهَابُ الْمَوْتَ
- We the Muslims, we do not fear death.

(٤) اَلتَّحْضِيضُ.

4- Encouragement.

- هَلَّا تَسْتَعِدُّ لِلْاِمْتِحَانِ
- Shouldn't you prepare for the examination.

(٥) اَلتَّنْدِيمُ.

5- Regret.

- هَلَّا أَخْبَرْتَنِي مِنْ قَبْلُ
- Shouldn't you have informed me before.

(٦) التَّغْلِيبُ.

6- Preference.

- مُحَمَّدٌ وَأُخْتُهُ يَحْفَظَانِ الْقُرْآنَ الْكَرِيمَ
- Muhammad and his sisters are memorizing the Qur'an Al-Kareem (noble)

(٧) ضَمِيرُ الْفَصْلِ.

7- Particle of setting apart.

- هَذَا هُوَ الْقَائِدُ
- This is the leader.

(٨) ضَمِيرُ النَّصْبِ الْمُنْفَصِلِ.

8- Particle of detached accusative. (Used for emphasis)

- إِيَّاكَ رَأَيْتُ
- It is you that I saw.

(٩) إِذَا الْفُجَائِيَّةُ.

9- Iza of surprise.

- خَرَجْتُ مِنَ الْبَيْتِ فَإِذَا رَجُلٌ بِالْبَابِ
- I left/exited the house and there was a man by the door.

(١٠) مِنَ التَّبْعِيضِيَّةِ.

10- Particle of Partiality.

- كُلْ مِنْ هَذَا الطَّعَامِ
- Eat from this food.

(١١) مِنَ الزَّائِدَةِ.

11- Extra 'Min'.

- هَلْ مِنْ طَعَامٍ؟ هَلْ مِنْ سَائِلٍ؟
- Is there any food? Is there any questioner?





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(١٢) تَصَرُّفُ كَافِ الْخِطَابِ.

12- Changing of 'Kaf' of second person.

- يَا أَخَوَانِ ذَلِكُمَا عَالِمٌ

- O' two brothers, that is a scholar.

(١٣) لَا النَّافِيَةُ لِلْجِنْسِ.

13- 'La' of absolute negation.

- لَا بُدَّ مِنَ الْاِخْتِبَارِ

- There is (absolutely) no escape from the test.

(١٤) لَامُ الْاِبْتَـــدَاءِ.

14- 'Lam' of beginning.

- لَهُوَ خَيْرٌ مِنِّي

- Surely, he is better than I.

(١٥) اَللَّامُ الْمُزَحْلَقَـــةُ.

15- The displaced 'lam'.

- إِنَّ الرَّجُلَ لَعَالِمٌ

- Indeed the man is a scholar/learned person.

(١٦) اَلنُّدْبَـــةُ.

16- To mourn.

- وَامُحَمَّدَاهْ! وَاإِسْلَامَاهْ! وَايَدَاهْ!

- O'! Muhammad. O'! Islam. O'! Hand.

(١٧) نَفْيُ الْمَاضِي بِـ (لَا).

17- Negation of Past tense with 'la'.

- لَا أَكَلْتُ وَلَا شَرِبْتُ

- Neither did I eat and nor did I drink.

(١٨) اَلْمَفْعُولُ لِأَجْلِـــهِ.

18- The Object of reason.

- خَدَمْتُهُ أَمَلًا فِي الثَّوَابِ

- I served him hoping for the reward.

(١٩) اَلْمَفْعُولُ الْمُطْلَقُ.

19- The absolute Object.

- [أَشْكُرُ] شُكْرًا لَكَ

- I thank you a thanks.

(٢٠) اَلْحَـــالُ.

20- The condition.

- جِئْتُ إِلَى الْمَعْهَدِ مَاشِيًا

- I came to institution walking.

(٢١) تَمْيِيزُ الـــذَّاتِ.

21- The differentiation of same. (tangible)

- أَعْطِنِي لِتْرًا زَيْتًا

- Give me a litre of oil.

(٢٢) تَمْيِيزُ النِّسْبَـــةِ.

22- The differentiation of relation. (intangible)

- أَنَا أَكْبَرُ مِنْكَ سِنًّا

- I am older than you in age.

(٢٣) رَأْيُ الْبَصَرِيَّـــةِ.

23- Seeing visually (with eyes)

- رَأَيْتُ الْمُدَرِّسَ فِي السُّوقِ

- I saw the teacher in the market.



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(٢٤) رَأْيُ الْقَلْبِيَّـةِ.

24- Seeing conceptually (thinking)

- رَأَيْتُكَ مُدَرِّسًا
- I thought you are a teacher.

(٢٥) اَلتَّحْذِيرُ عَلَى أَنْ يَكُونَ الْمُحَذَّرُ مِنْهُ مَصْدَرًا مُؤَوَّلًا.

25- The warning provided that the one who is warned against is a verbal noun.

- إِيَّاكَ أَنْ تُسْرِعَ
- I warn you to hasten/hurry.

(٢٦) اِسْمُ إِشَارَةٍ وَقَعَ نَعْتًا.

26- Demonstrative noun coming/occurring as an adjective.

- مِنْ أَيْنَ اشْتَرَيْتَ قَلَمَكَ هَذَا؟
- From where did you purchase this pen of yours?

(٢٧) مُنَادَى اكْتَسَبَ التَّعْرِيفَ بِالنِّدَاءِ.

27- The one who is being called (which) earned the definiteness because of the particle of calling.

- يَاوَلَدُ اِجْلِسْ هُنَا
- O'boy, sit here.

(٢٨) نَائِبُ الْفَاعِلِ.

28- Deputy doer.

- أُكِلَتِ الْفَاكِهَةُ
- The apple was eaten.

(٢٩) مُضَافٌ لَمْ يَكْتَسِبِ التَّعْرِيفَ بِالْإِضَافَةِ.

29- Mud'af (which) did not earn the definiteness because of mudaf ilaihi.

- هَذَا دَفْتَرُ طَالِبٍ
- This is notebook of a student.

(٣٠) شِبْهُ الْجُمْلَةِ.

30- Resemblance of the sentence (i.e., a Phrase)

- مَنْ فِي الْفَصْلِ؟
- Who is in the classroom?

(٣١) مَصْدَرٌ مُؤَوَّلٌ فِي مَحَلِّ رَفْعٍ.

31- Verbal noun in place of being nominative.

- أَنْ تُذَاكِرَ دُرُوسَكَ أَحْسَنُ. بَلَغَنِي أَنَّكَ مَرِيضٌ
- That you memorize your lesson is better. I was informed that you were sick.

(٣٢) مَصْدَرٌ مُؤَوَّلٌ فِي مَحَلِّ نَصْبٍ.

32- Verbal noun in place of being accusative.

- أُرِيدُ أَنْ أَشْرَبَ الْمَاءَ
- I want that I drink water.

(٣٣) مَصْدَرٌ مُؤَوَّلٌ فِي مَحَلِّ جَرٍّ.

33- Verbal noun in place of being genitive

- خَرَجْتُ قَبْلَ أَنْ يَخْرُجَ زَمِيلِي
- I left before my classmate's exit.

(٣٤) جُمْلَةٌ اِسْمِيَّةٌ خَبَرُهَا جُمْلَةٌ اِسْمِيَّةٌ.

34- Nominal sentence whose predicate is also a nominal sentence.

- اَلْأُسْتَاذُ سَيَّارَتُهُ جَمِيلَةٌ
- The teacher, his car is beautiful.



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**Q13:** Give example of everyone what/that follows:

س١٣ : هَاتِ مِثَالًا لِكُلِّ مَا يَأْتِي :

(١) فِعْلٌ ثُلَاثِيٌّ مُجَرَّدٌ مِنْ بَابِ :

( أ ) فَعِلَ يَفْعَلُ .

(ب) فَعُلَ يَفْعُلُ .

(جـ) فَعِلَ يَفْعِلُ .

1- Pure three-letter verb from form:

A : شَرِبَ - يَشْرَبُ - To drink

B : شَرُفَ - يَشْرُفُ - To be noble

C : وَرِثَ - يَرِثُ - To be heir to someone

(٢) فِعْلٌ ثُلَاثِيٌّ مَزِيدٌ :

( أ ) بِحَرْفٍ ——— with one letter

(ب) بِحَرْفَيْنِ ——— with two letters

(جـ) بِثَلَاثَةِ أَحْرُفٍ ——— with three letters

2- Augmented three-letter verb:

A : أَكْرَمَ - يُكْرِمُ (IV) To make someone noble

B : اِنْطَلَقَ - يَنْطَلِقُ (VII) To leave

C : اِسْتَقَامَ - يَسْتَقِيمُ (X) To stand firm

(٣) اَلْفِعْلُ الرُّبَاعِيُّ الْمُجَرَّدُ .

3- The four-letter pure verb.

- زَلْزَلَ - يُزَلْزِلُ - To shake

(٤) فِعْلٌ رُبَاعِيٌّ مَزِيدٌ

( أ ) بِحَرْفٍ ——— with one letter

(ب) بِحَرْفَيْنِ ——— with two letters

4- Augmented four-letter verb.

- A : تَدَحْرَجَ - To roll down

- B : اِفْرَنْقَعَ - To soak

**Q14:** Transfer the following verbs to form (اِفْتَعَلَ): (F VIII)

س١٤ : اُنْقُلِ الْأَفْعَالَ الْآتِيَةَ إِلَى بَابِ (اِفْتَعَلَ) :

1. To increase — ١. زَادَ . اِزْتَادَ ← اِزْدَادَ
2. To be patient — ٢. صَبَرَ . اِصْتَبَرَ ← اِصْطَبَرَ
3. To beware — ٣. وَقَى . اِوْتَقَى ← اِتَّقَى

**Q15:** Give example of everyone on the pattern of the following verbal nouns:

س١٥ : هَاتِ مِثَالًا لِكُلِّ وَزْنٍ مِنْ أَوْزَانِ الْمَصَادِرِ الْآتِيَةِ :

1. Harvest/Agriculture - Business - Treason — ١. فِعَالَةٌ . زِرَاعَةٌ - تِجَارَةٌ - خِيَانَةٌ
2. Drinking - Miserly - sadness — ٢. فُعْلٌ . شُرْبٌ - بُخْلٌ - حُزْنٌ
3. Lying - Happy - Thunder — ٣. فَعِلٌ . كَذِبٌ - فَرِحٌ - صَعِقٌ
4. Victory/success - seizure - Eating - Calculation — ٤. فَعْلٌ . فَتْحٌ - أَخْذٌ - أَكْلٌ - حَسْبٌ



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**Q16:** Enter particle of interogation to the following sentences :

س١٦ : أَدْخِلْ هَمْزَةَ الْاِسْتِفْهَامِ عَلَى الْجُمَلِ الْآتِيَةِ :

1- Was the door of the restaurant opened? (١) أَنْفَتَحَ بَابُ الْمَطْعَمِ ؟

2- Did you send the telegram? (٢) أَأَرْسَلْتَ الْبَرْقِيَّةَ ؟

3- Did the principal say this to you? (٣) أَلْمُدِيرُ قَالَ لَكَ هَذَا ؟

4- Did the bell ring? (٤) أَوَرَنَّ الْجَرَسُ ؟

**Q17:** What type of (Ma) is in everyone what follows :

س١٧ : مَا نَوعُ (مَا) فِي كُلِّ مَا يَأْتِي ؟ :

1- 'This is not a human'. (١) ﴿مَا هَذَا بَشَراً﴾ . الْحِجَازِيَّةُ

2- 'Neither his wealth nor what he earned enrich him (avail him). (٢) ﴿مَا أَغْنَى عَنْهُ مَالُهُ وَمَا كَسَبَ﴾ . اَلنَّافِيَةُ

3- 'And whatever you do good (from good) Allah knows about it.' (٣) ﴿وَمَا تَفْعَلُوا مِنْ خَيرٍ يَعْلَمْهُ اللهُ﴾ . اَلشَّرْطِيَّةُ

4- 'The sadaqats (charities) are only for the poor (people). (٤) ﴿إِنَّمَا الصَّدَقَاتُ لِلْفُقَرَاءِ﴾ . اَلْكَافَّةُ

5- 'Those people will be rewarded with big places for their patience. (٥) ﴿أُولَئِكَ يُجْزَوْنَ الْغُرْفَةَ بِمَا صَبَرُوا﴾ . اَلْمَصْدَرِيَّةُ

6- 'I do not worship that which you worship.' (٦) ﴿لَا أَعْبُدُ مَا تَعْبُدُونَ﴾ . اَلْمَوْصُولَةُ

7- 'Indeed Allah does not feel shy in citing any example like ..' (٧) ﴿إِنَّ اللهَ لَا يَسْتَحْيِي أَنْ يَضْرِبَ مَثَلاً مَّا﴾ . مَا النَّكِرَةُ التَّامَّةُ الْمُبْهَمَةُ

8- 'Indeed Allah is the one who accepts the repentance of the servant as long as he is not in death throes.' (٨) إِنَّ اللهَ يَقْبَلُ تَوْبَةَ الْعَبْدِ مَا لَمْ يُغَرْغِرْ . الْمَصْدَرِيَّةُ الظَّرْفِيَّةُ

9- 'What Allah wanted (meant) with this example'? (٩) ﴿مَاذَا أَرَادَ اللهُ بِهَذَا مَثَلاً﴾ ؟ الْاِسْتِفْهَامِيَّةُ

10- For everything which you have is a complete loss. (١٠) لِكُلِّ شَيْءٍ إِذَا مَا تَمَّ نُقْصَانُ . الزَّائِدَةُ





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# Q17 cont'd....

## Types of 'ma' أَنْوَاعُ مَا

1- الْحِجَازِيَّةُ This 'ma' is negative and is like لَيْسَ, and was used by people of Hijaz. It is entered in a nominal sentence. It leaves the subject of the sentence nominative, and renders the predicate accusative.

2- اَلنَّافِيَّةُ It is a particle used for negation. It is mostly followed by a past tense verb but sometimes may be followed by present tense, or a nominal sentence. This 'ما' is also used like مَا الْحِجَازِيَّةُ.

3- اَلشَّرْطِيَّةُ It is a noun that carries a conditional meaning, 'whatever'. Used in a conditional sentence, it renders two verbs majzum.

4- اَلْكَافَّةُ It is a particle that prevents particles إِنَّ وَأَنَّ from carrying out their grammatical influence. In case of إِنَّ, the meaning is altered from 'indeed' to that of a restriction. It can be used in a verbal sentence.

5- اَلْمَصْدَرِيَّةُ It is a particle like أَنْ, and along with the following past or present tense, brings the meaning of a gerund (with accusative present tense it makes الْمَصْدَرُ الْمُؤَوَّلُ (interpreted verbal noun).

6- اَلْمَوْصُولَةُ It is a relative pronoun like 'الذِي' and is used to represent a noun for any gender or number. It is translated as 'that which'. It is not restricted by number or gender.

7- مَا النَّكِرَةُ التَّامَّةُ الْمُبْهَمَةُ It is called a 'completely indefinite and vague ma'. It gives an adjective meaning of 'some' or 'certain'. It is used after an indefinite noun to increase the ambiguity of the topic.

8- الْمَصْدَرِيَّةُ الظَّرْفِيَّةُ It is considered a particle and it gives the meaning of 'as long as'. It is used both with past and present tense verbs, specifically with present tense with لَمْ.

9- الِاسْتِفْهَامِيَّةُ It is a noun used to ask a question and typically translated as 'what'. Usually appears at the beginning of a nominal sentence. It can come with 'ذا' as 'مَاذا' or can be joined without 'alif' like عَمَّ, مِمَّ, لِمَ, فِيمَ to a preposition.

10- الزَّائِدَةُ It comes as extra and considered a particle. It comes extra after particles and nouns of condition, as well as after genitival particles.





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س١٨ : مَا نَوْعُ (ٱللَّامِ) فِي كُلِّ مَا يَأْتِي ؟ :

**Q18:** What kind of 'lam' is in each one of that which follows?:

(١) ﴿لِلَّهِ مَا فِي السَّمَوَاتِ وَمَا فِي الْأَرْضِ﴾. حَرْفُ جَرٍّ

1- 'To Allah belongs what is in the heavens and in the earth.'

(٢) ﴿وَلَأَجْرُ الْآخِرَةِ أَكْبَرُ﴾. الْإِبْتِدَاءُ

2- 'The reward of the end (the Hereafter) is greater.'

(٣) ﴿إِنَّ أَوَّلَ بَيْتٍ وُضِعَ لِلنَّاسِ لَلَّذِي بِبَكَّةَ﴾. الْمُزَحْلَقَةُ

3- 'Indeed the first house (which is) put (built) for the people is the one which is built in Bakkah.'

(٤) ﴿وَمَا خَلَقْتُ الْجِنَّ وَالْإِنْسَ إِلَّا لِيَعْبُدُونِ﴾. التَّعْلِيلُ (لِ)

4- 'And I did not create the jinn and the humans except that they worship me.'

(٥) ﴿فَلْيَضْحَكُوا قَلِيلًا وَلْيَبْكُوا كَثِيرًا﴾. الْأَمْرُ

5- 'So let them smile a little and cry a lot.'

(٦) ﴿وَتَاللَّهِ لَأَكِيدَنَّ أَصْنَامَكُمْ﴾. لَامُ تَلَقِّي الْقَسَمِ (أَوْ لَامُ الْجَوَابِ الْقَسَمِ)

6- 'And I swear by Allah that I will plan something against your Gods.'

س١٩ : تَعَجَّبْ مِنْ جَمَالِ النُّجُومِ مُسْتَعْمِلًا فِعْلَيِ التَّعَجُّبِ. فِعْلَيْنِ Dual

**Q19:** Marvel (show surprise/appreciation) on the beauty of the stars using the two verbs of surprise/appreciation.

١. مَا أَجْمَلَ النُّجُومَ ! (مَا أَفْعَلَهُ) — مُبْتَدَأٌ، خَبَرٌ

1. How beautiful the stars are!

٢. أَجْمِلْ بِالنُّجُومِ ! (أَفْعِلْ بِهِ) — فِعْلٌ مَاضٍ، الزَّائِدَةُ

2. How beautiful the stars are!

س٢٠ : هَاتِ شَاهِدًا مِنَ الْقُرْآنِ الْكَرِيمِ لِكُلِّ فِعْلٍ مِنْ فِعْلَيِ التَّعَجُّبِ.

**Q20:** Give a witness from the nobel Qur'an for every verb from the two verbs of wonder.

١. مَا أَفْعَلَهُ : (فَمَا أَصْبَرَهُمْ عَلَى النَّارِ) (٢:١٧٥)

1. 'How well (patiently) will they endure the fire!'

٢. أَفْعِلْ بِهِ : (أَسْمِعْ بِهِمْ وَأَبْصِرْ يَوْمَ يَأْتُونَنَا) (١٩:٣٨)

2. 'How (good) their hearing and eyesight will be the day they come to us.'

س٢١ : هَاتِ ٱلْمَصْدَرَ، وَمَصْدَرَ الْمَرَّةِ، وَمَصْدَرَ الْهَيْئَةِ، وَالْمَصْدَرَ الْمِيمِيَّ مِنْ (مَاتَ). (مَاتَ - يَمُوتُ)

**Q21:** Give the verbal noun, verbal noun of the moment, verbal noun of the body, and verbal noun of mimi from (مَاتَ).

١. الْمَصْدَرُ - مَوْتٌ

1. Verbal noun: Dying.

٢. مَصْدَرُ الْمَرَّةِ - مَوْتَةٌ

2. Verbal noun denoting how many times an action takes place: Dying once.

٣. مَصْدَرُ الْهَيْئَةِ - مِيتَةٌ

3. Verbal noun denoting the manner/type of an action: The manner of dying.

٤. الْمَصْدَرُ الْمِيمِيُّ - مَمَاتٌ

4. Verbal noun with an extra 'م' at the beginning: Dying.





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**Q22:** Do grammatical analysis of the following couplet with complete analysis.

س ٢٢ : أَعْرِبِ الْبَيْتَ الْآتِي إِعْرَابًا كَامِلًا :

- حَتَّى مَتَى أَنْتَ فِي لَهْوٍ وَفِي لَعِبٍ  وَالْمَوْتُ نَحْوَكَ يَهْوِي فَاتِحًا فَاهُ

- While the death swooping down towards you (with) its mouth open. | Until when you are in entertainment and in play.

حَتَّى : حَرْفُ جَرٍّ بِمَعْنَى (إِلَى)

مَتَى : اِسْمُ اِسْتِفْهَامٍ وَهُوَ ظَرْفُ زَمَانٍ فِي مَحَلِّ جَرٍّ

أَنْتَ : ضَمِيرٌ مُنْفَصِلٌ مَبْنِيٌّ عَلَى الْفَتْحِ فِي مَحَلِّ رَفْعٍ ، مُبْتَدَأٌ

فِي لَهْوٍ : جَارٌّ وَمَجْرُورٌ فِي مَحَلِّ رَفْعٍ ، خَبَرٌ

وَ : حَرْفُ عَطْفٍ

فِي لَعِبٍ : جَارٌّ وَمَجْرُورٌ مَعْطُوفٌ عَلَى (فِي لَهْوٍ)

وَ : وَاوُ الْحَالِ

اَلْمَوْتُ : مُبْتَدَأٌ مَرْفُوعٌ ، وَعَلَامَةُ رَفْعِهِ ضَمَّةٌ ظَاهِرَةٌ

نَحْوَ : ظَرْفُ مَكَانٍ مَنْصُوبٌ ، وَعَلَامَةُ نَصْبِهِ فَتْحَةٌ ظَاهِرَةٌ

كَ : ضَمِيرٌ مُتَّصِلٌ مَبْنِيٌّ عَلَى الْفَتْحِ فِي مَحَلِّ جَرٍّ ، مُضَافٌ إِلَيْهِ

يَهْوِي : فِعْلٌ مُضَارِعٌ مَرْفُوعٌ ، وَعَلَامَةُ رَفْعِهِ ضَمَّةٌ مُقَدَّرَةٌ عَلَى الْيَاءِ وَالْفَاعِلُ ضَمِيرٌ مُسْتَتِرٌ تَقْدِيرُهُ هُوَ

وَالْجُمْلَةُ (وَالْمَوْتُ نَحْوَكَ يَهْوِي) فِي مَحَلِّ نَصْبٍ حَالٌ ، صَاحِبُ الْحَالِ أَنْتَ

فَاتِحًا : حَالٌ مَنْصُوبٌ ، وَعَلَامَةُ نَصْبِهِ فَتْحَةٌ ظَاهِرَةٌ ، صَاحِبُ الْحَالِ الْمَوْتُ

فَا : مَفْعُولٌ بِهِ مَنْصُوبٌ ، وَعَلَامَةُ نَصْبِهِ الْأَلِفُ

اَلْهَاءُ (هُ) : ضَمِيرٌ مُتَّصِلٌ مَبْنِيٌّ عَلَى الضَّمِّ فِي مَحَلِّ جَرٍّ ، مُضَافٌ إِلَيْهِ

**Q23:** Do grammatical analysis of what has a line under it, in what follows:

س ٢٣ : أَعْرِبْ مَا تَحْتَهُ خَطٌّ فِيمَا يَأْتِي :

(١) ﴿فَمَنْ يَكْفُرْ مِنْكُمْ فَإِنِّي أُعَذِّبُهُ عَذَاباً لَا أُعَذِّبُهُ أَحَداً مِنَ الْعَالَمِينَ﴾

1- 'So to whoever disbelieves among you, surely I shall give him such a punishment (which) I will not give (it) to anybody else in the worlds.'

- عَذَابًا : مَفْعُولٌ مُطْلَقٌ مَنْصُوبٌ ، وَعَلَامَةُ نَصْبِهِ فَتْحَةٌ ظَاهِرَةٌ

- أَلْهَاءُ (هُ) : مَفْعُولٌ مُطْلَقٌ نَابَ عَنِ الْمَصْدَرِ مَبْنِيٌّ عَلَى الضَّمِّ فِي مَحَلِّ نَصْبٍ يَعُودُ عَلَى عَذَابًا





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(٢) ﴿فَٱجۡلِدُوهُمۡ ثَمَٰنِينَ جَلۡدَةً﴾ .

2- Flog them eighty floggings (strips).

- ثَمَانِينَ : مَفْعُولٌ مُطْلَقٌ عَدَدٌ نَابَ عَنِ الْمَصْدَرِ مَنْصُوبٌ ، وَعَلَامَةُ نَصْبِهِ الْيَاءُ

(٣) اِتَّصَلْتُ بِهِ هَاتِفِيًّا .

3- I contacted him by phone.

- هَاتِفِيًّا : مَفْعُولٌ مُطْلَقٌ نَعْتٌ لِلْمَصْدَرِ الْمَحْذُوفِ تَقْدِيرُهُ اِتِّصَالًا ، وَعَلَامَةُ نَصْبِهِ فَتْحَةٌ ظَاهِرَةٌ

س ٢٤ : اِقْرَأِ الْبَيْتَ ، ثُمَّ أَجِبْ عَنِ الْأَسْئِلَةِ الَّتِي تَلِيهِ : (وَلِي - يَلِي)

**Q24:** Read the following couplet, then answer the questions which follow it.

وَقَدْ يَجْمَعُ اللهُ الشَّتِيتَيْنِ بَعْدَمَا ... يَظُنَّانِ كُلَّ الظَّنِّ أَنْ لَا تَلَاقِيَا

(أَنْ مُخَفَّفَةٌ) (لِلْجِنْسِ)

- And Allah may (sometimes) gather two dispersed afterwards when

- They (2) think (suspect) (with) all the suspicion that they (2) will never meet.

(١) مَاذَا تُفِيدُ (قَدْ) هُنَا ؟

1- What قَدْ points to here?

- التَّقْلِيلُ (Rarity)

(٢) مَا نَوْعُ (مَا) هُنَا؟

2- What kind of (ما) is used here.

- مَا الْمَصْدَرِيَّةُ

(٣) أَعْرِبْ مَا تَحْتَهُ خَطٌّ .

3- Do grammatical analysis of what has a line under it.

- الشَّتِيتَيْنِ : مَفْعُولٌ بِهِ مَنْصُوبٌ ، وَعَلَامَةُ نَصْبِهِ الْيَاءُ
- بَعْدَ : ظَرْفُ زَمَانٍ مَنْصُوبٌ ، وَعَلَامَةُ نَصْبِهِ فَتْحَةٌ ظَاهِرَةٌ
- مَا : مَا الْمَصْدَرِيَّةُ
- يَظُنَّانِ : فِعْلٌ مُضَارِعٌ مَرْفُوعٌ ، وَعَلَامَةُ رَفْعِهِ ثُبُوتُ النُّونِ وَالْأَلِفُ ضَمِيرٌ مُتَّصِلٌ مَبْنِيٌّ عَلَى السُّكُونِ فِي مَحَلِّ رَفْعٍ ، فَاعِلٌ وَالْمَصْدَرُ الْمُؤَوَّلُ فِي مَحَلِّ جَرٍّ ، مُضَافٌ إِلَيْهِ ، وَتَقْدِيرُهُ (بَعْدَ ظَنِّهِمَا)
- كُلَّ : مَفْعُولٌ مُطْلَقٌ نَابَ عَنِ الْمَصْدَرِ مَنْصُوبٌ ، وَعَلَامَةُ نَصْبِهِ فَتْحَةٌ ظَاهِرَةٌ
- تَلَاقِيَ : اِسْمُ (لَا) النَّافِيَةِ لِلْجِنْسِ مَبْنِيٌّ عَلَى الْفَتْحِ فِي مَحَلِّ نَصْبٍ ، خَبَرُ لَا النَّافِيَةِ لِلْجِنْسِ مَحْذُوفٌ
- الْأَلِفُ : لِلْإِشْبَاعِ (تُلْحَقُ بِالْقَوَافِي الشِّعْرِيَّةِ إِذَا كَانَتْ مُتَحَرِّكَةً)

(Joined with/for the rhyming of the couplet, therefore it is vowelized)





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**Q25:** Do grammatical analysis of the following noble ayah.
'So whoever does an atom's weight of good will see it'.

س ٢٥ : أَعْرِبِ الْآيَةَ الْكَرِيمَةَ الْآتِيَةَ :

﴿فَمَنْ يَعْمَلْ مِثْقَالَ ذَرَّةٍ خَيْرًا يَرَهُ﴾ .

- فَ (الْفَاءُ) : حَرْفُ عَطْفٍ
- مَنْ : اِسْمُ شَرْطٍ جَازِمٌ مَبْنِيٌّ عَلَى السُّكُونِ فِي مَحَلِّ رَفْعٍ ، مُبْتَدَأٌ
- يَعْمَلْ : فِعْلٌ مُضَارِعٌ مَجْزُومٌ ، وَعَلَامَةُ جَزْمِهِ السُّكُونُ وَهُوَ فِعْلُ الشَّرْطِ وَفَاعِلُهُ ضَمِيرٌ مُسْتَتِرٌ تَقْدِيرُهُ هُوَ وَالْجُمْلَةُ فِي مَحَلِّ رَفْعٍ خَبَرُ الْمُبْتَدَأِ
- مِثْقَالَ : مَفْعُولٌ بِهِ مَنْصُوبٌ ، وَعَلَامَةُ نَصْبِهِ فَتْحَةٌ ظَاهِرَةٌ وَهُوَ مُضَافٌ
- ذَرَّةٍ : مُضَافٌ إِلَيْهِ مَجْرُورٌ وَعَلَامَةُ جَرِّهِ كَسْرَةٌ ظَاهِرَةٌ
- خَيْرًا : تَمْيِيزٌ مَنْصُوبٌ ، وَعَلَامَةُ نَصْبِهِ فَتْحَةٌ ظَاهِرَةٌ
- يَرَ : فِعْلٌ مُضَارِعٌ مَجْزُومٌ ، وَعَلَامَةُ جَزْمِهِ حَذْفُ حَرْفِ عِلَّةٍ وَهُوَ جَوَابُ الشَّرْطِ وَفَاعِلُهُ ضَمِيرٌ مُسْتَتِرٌ تَقْدِيرُهُ هُوَ
- هُ (الْهَاءُ) : مَفْعُولٌ بِهِ مَبْنِيٌّ عَلَى الضَّمِّ فِي مَحَلِّ نَصْبٍ

**Q26:** Make every sentence which comes (follows) into 'hal'.

س ٢٦ : اِجْعَلْ كُلَّ جُمْلَةٍ مِمَّا يَأْتِي حَالًا :

(١) اَلشَّمْسُ تَغْرُبُ .

**1-** The sun, it is setting.
Don't pray nawafils while the sun is setting (sets).

- لَا تُصَلِّ النَّافِلَةَ وَالشَّمْسُ تَغْرُبُ

(٢) غَرَبَتِ اَلشَّمْسُ .

**2-** The sun sat.
I entered my house while the sun had set.

- دَخَلْتُ بَيْتِي وَقَدْ غَرَبَتِ الشَّمْسُ

(٣) أَقْرَأُ الْقُرْآنَ .

**3-** I am reciting the Qur'an.
I sat while reading the Qur'an.

- جَلَسْتُ أَقْرَأُ الْقُرْآنَ

**Q27:** Why the accusative detached pronoun is brought/used in each of the following?:

س ٢٧ : لِمَاذَا أُتِيَ بِضَمِيرِ النَّصْبِ الْمُنْفَصِلِ فِي كُلٍّ مِمَّا يَأْتِي؟ :

(١) ﴿وَاشْكُرُوا اللهَ إِنْ كُنْتُمْ إِيَّاهُ تَعْبُدُونَ﴾ .

**1-** 'And be grateful to Allah that if it is only He you worship.'

- Because it occurred an as object, and before its verb.

- لِأَنَّهُ وَقَعَ مَفْعُولًا بِهِ وَتَقَدَّمَ عَلَى فِعْلِهِ





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(٢) ﴿نَحْنُ نَرْزُقُكُمْ وَإِيَّاهُمْ﴾ .

2- 'We will give provision to you and to them.'

- Because it occurred after the particle of conjunction. - لِأَنَّهُ وَقَعَ بَعْدَ حَرْفِ عَطْفٍ

(أَنْ + لَا)

(٣) ﴿أَمَرَ أَلَّا تَعْبُدُوا إِلَّا إِيَّاهُ﴾ .

3- 'He (Allah) ordered that you do not worship (anyone) except Him.'

- Because it occurred after the particle of exception. - لِأَنَّهُ وَقَعَ بَعْدَ إِلَّا

#2 #1

(٤) ﴿وَمَا كَانَ ٱسْتِغْفَارُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ لِأَبِيهِ إِلَّا عَنْ مَوْعِدَةٍ وَعَدَهَا إِيَّاهُ﴾ .

4- As for the prayer of Ibrahim for his father, it was only about a promise that he made it to him.'

- Because the two pronouns are of the same rank so they must be separated. - لِأَنَّ الضَّمِيرَيْنِ مِنْ رُتْبَةٍ وَاحِدَةٍ فَيَجِبُ الْفَصْلُ

(٥) حُبِّي إِيَّاكَ أَكْثَرُ مِنْ حُبِّكَ إِيَّايَ .

5- My for you is more than your love for me.

Because it occurred as object for the verbal noun which is مُضَافٌ to its doer. - لِأَنَّهُ وَقَعَ مَفْعُولًا بِهِ لِمَصْدَرٍ مُضَافٍ إِلَى فَاعِلِهِ

س٢٨ : حَوِّلِ الْفِعْلَ فِي كُلِّ جُمْلَةٍ مِمَّا يَأْتِي إِلَى مَصْدَرٍ :

**Q28:** Change the verb in every sentence which comes/follows to (with) a verbal noun.

(١) أَخْرَجَنِي الْمُدَرِّسُ أَمْسِ .

1- The teacher made me exit (ousted me) yesterday.

- إِخْرَاجُ الْمُدَرِّسِ إِيَّايَ أَمْسِ

(٢) سَأَلَهُ الْمُدِيرُ.

2- The principal asked him.

- سُؤَالُ الْمُدِيرِ إِيَّاهُ

(٣) دَعَاكَ الْإِمَامُ.

3- The imam invited/called you.

- دَعْوَةُ الْإِمَامِ إِيَّاكَ

(٤) سَاعَدْتَنَا .

4- You helped us.

- مُسَاعَدَتُكَ إِيَّانَا





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س ٢٩ : أَجِبْ عَنِ السُّؤَالَيْنِ الْآتِيَيْنِ مُسْتَعْمِلًا الضَّمَائِرَ. فِي أَيِّهِمَا يَجُوزُ الْاِتِّصَالُ وَالْاِنْفِصَالُ؟ وَلِمَ؟ .(لِمَةْ)

**Q29:** Answer the following two questions using pronouns. In which of them (2) it is permissible to use the attached or detached (pronouns). And why?

(١) مَنْ عَلَّمَكَ الْعَرَبِيَّـــةَ؟

1- Who taught you the Arabic (language)?

- My father taught it to me.

- عَلَّمَنِيهَا أَبِي (عَلَّمَ + ن + ي + هَا)

- يَجُوزُ الْاِتِّصَالُ وَالْاِنْفِصَالُ لِأَنَّ الضَّمِيرَيْنِ اِخْتَلَفَا فِي الرُّتْبَةِ

- It is permissable to use the attached and detached (pronouns) because the two pronouns differ in the class.

(٢) مَنْ عَلَّمَ أَخَـاكَ الْعَرَبِيَّـةَ؟

2- Who taught your brother the Arabic (language)?

- My father taught it to him.

- عَلَّمَـهُ إِيَّاهَا أَبِي

- لَا يَجُوزُ الْاِتِّصَالُ لِأَنَّ الضَّمِيرَيْنِ مِنَ الرُّتْبَةِ وَاحِدَةٍ

- It is permissable to use the attached and detached (pronouns) because the two pronouns are from the same class.

س ٣٠ : مَثِّلْ لِمَعَانِي (جَعَلَ) الْآتِيَةَ : شَرَعَ . ظَنَّ . صَيَّرَ . أَوْجَدَ .

**Q30:** Make examples of the meaning of (جَعَلَ) as the following:

١. شَرَعَ : جَعَلَ الطُّلَّابُ يَكْتُبُونَ

1. To start: The students began to write.

2. ظَنَّ : أَجَعَلْتَنِي رَاسِبًا

2. To think: Did you think (that) I (was) the one who failed.

3. صَيَّرَ : جَعَلَ اللهُ لَحْمَ الْخِنْزِيرِ حَرَامًا

3. To cause to be/become: Allah (SWT) made the meat of swine impermissible.

4. أَوْجَدَ : جَعَلَ اللهُ الظُّلُمَاتِ وَالنُّورَ

4. To make/invent: Allah made the darknesses and the light.

س ٣١ : مَاذَا تُفِيدُ (عَسَى) فِي كُلِّ آيَةٍ مِمَّا يَأْتِي؟

**Q31:** What does عَسَى denote to in each ayah which comes/follows?

(١) ﴿وَقُلْ عَسَى أَنْ يَهْدِيَنِ رَبِّي﴾ .

فَاعِلٌ [ي]

1- 'And say may be that my Lord will lead me.'

- It denotes the hope.

- تُفِيدُ التَّرَجِّيَ

(٢) ﴿وَعَسَى أَنْ تَكْرَهُوا شَيْئًا وَهُوَ خَيْرٌ لَكُمْ﴾ .

2- And it may be that you dislike something while it is good for you.

- It points towards the fear.

- تُفِيدُ الْإِشْفَاقَ





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**Q32:** What is the ruling of emphasis of the verb with 'nun' in each example which follows:

س٣٢ : مَا حُكْمُ تَوْكِيدِ الْفِعْلِ بِالنُّونِ فِي كُلِّ مِثَالٍ مِمَّا يَأْتِي؟ :

(١) ﴿فَلَا تَمُوتُنَّ إِلَّا وَأَنْتُمْ مُسْلِمُونَ﴾.

1- 'So do not die except (in the state of) that you are Muslims.'
- It is permissible.

- هَذَا جَائِزٌ

(٢) ﴿فَإِمَّا تَرَيِنَّ مِنَ الْبَشَرِ أَحَداً فَقُولِي إِنِّي نَذَرْتُ لِلرَّحْمٰنِ صَوْماً﴾.

2- 'So if you see anyone from the human beings, say: indeed I have vowed a fast for the sake of Ar-Rahman (Allah).' (19:26)
- It is near/almost compulsory.

- هَذَا قَرِيبٌ مِنَ الْوَاجِبِ

(٣) ﴿وَتَاللهِ لَأَكِيدَنَّ أَصْنَامَكُمْ﴾.

3- 'And I swear by Allah that I will devise something against your idols.'
- It is compulsory.

- هَذَا وَاجِبٌ

(٤) اُدْخُلُنَّ الْفَصْلَ يَا إِخْوَانُ.

4- Enter the classroom, O' brothers.
- It is permissible.

- هَذَا جَائِزٌ

**Q33:** Make every sentence which follows with an answer to the oath, and change what is necessary.

س٣٣ : اِجْعَلْ كُلَّ جُمْلَةٍ مِمَّا يَأْتِي جَوَابًا لِلْقَسَمِ، وَغَيِّرْ مَا يَلْزَمُ :

(١) إِلَى الْمُدِيرِ أَشْكُوكَ غَدًا.

1- I will complain (about) you to the principal tomorrow.
- By Allah, I will complain (about) you to the principal tomorrow.

- وَاللهِ *لَإِلَى الْمُدِيرِ أَشْكُوكَ غَدًا

(٢) أُسَافِرُ إِلَى مَكَّةَ بَعْدَ أُسْبُوعٍ.

2- I will travel to Makkah after a week.
- By Allah, I will travel to Makkah after a week.

- وَاللهِ لَأُسَافِرَنَّ إِلَى مَكَّةَ بَعْدَ أُسْبُوعٍ

(٣) لَا أَظْلِمُ أَحَدًا فِي الْمُسْتَقْبَلِ.

3- I will not oppress anyone in the future.
- By Allah, I will not oppress anyone in the future.

- وَاللهِ لَا أَظْلِمُ أَحَدًا فِي الْمُسْتَقْبَلِ

(٤) أُحِبُّ اللُّغَةَ الْعَرَبِيَّةَ.

4- I love the Arabic language.
- By Allah, I love the Arabic language.

- وَاللهِ لَأُحِبُّ اللُّغَةَ الْعَرَبِيَّةَ

* Nun of tawkeed is not used if lam is attached to a word other than a verb.



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**Q34:** Give two examples of the disconnected exception (both the excepted and from which exception is made, are of different kind), one of them from the Noble Qur'an and the other from your composition.

س ٣٤ : هَاتِ مِثَالَيْنِ لِلْاِسْتِثْنَاءِ الْمُنْقَطِعِ أَحَدَهُمَا مِنَ الْقُرْآنِ الْكَرِيمِ وَالْآخَرَ مِنْ إِنْشَائِكَ.

1. 'So they are (all) enemies to/for me except the Lord of the worlds'. — ١. فَإِنَّهُمْ عَدُوٌّ لِّي إِلَّا رَبَّ الْعَالَمِينَ (٢٦:٨٨)
2. The students entered the university except the cars. — 2. دَخَلَ الطُّلَّابُ الْجَامِعَةَ إِلَّا السَّيَّارَاتِ

**Q35:** Give two examples of the 'emptied' exception (the thing that is excepted is mentioned, and from which exception is made, is not mentioned), one of them from the Noble Qur'an and the other from your composition.

س ٣٥ : هَاتِ مِثَالَيْنِ لِلْاِسْتِثْنَاءِ الْمُفَرَّغِ أَحَدَهُمَا مِنَ الْقُرْآنِ الْكَرِيمِ وَالْآخَرَ مِنْ إِنْشَائِكَ.

1. And nothing destroys us except the circumstance (time). — ١. وَمَا يُهْلِكُنَا إِلَّا الدَّهْرُ (٤٥:٢٤)
2. Nobody came except Hamid. — 2. مَا جَاءَ إِلَّا حَامِدٌ

**Q36:** Enter Extra (لا) to (إِنْ) of the condition in the following sentence, and change what is necessary.

س ٣٦ : أَدْخِلْ (مَا) الزَّائِدَةِ عَلَى (إِنْ) الشَّرْطِيَّةِ فِي الْجُمْلَةِ الْآتِيَةِ، وَغَيِّرْ مَا يَلْزَمُ.

- If you travel to Makkah, I will travel with you. — إِنْ تُسَافِرْ إِلَى مَكَّةَ أُسَافِرْ مَعَكَ.
- إِمَّا تُسَافِرَنَّ إِلَى مَكَّةَ أُسَافِرْ مَعَكَ
- If you travel to Makkah, I will travel with you.

The use of 'Nun' is near-compulsory after the particle إِمَّا for strengthening



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اَلصَّفْحَةُ الْأَخِيرَةُ مِنْ هَذَا الْمِلَفِّ وَالْجُزْءِ الثَّالِثِ

*The last page of this file and of the Book III*

# تُمَّتْ بِعَوْنِ اللهِ



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